UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/71
4 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 3 February 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of Japan and Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a joint statement announcing the establishment of the Japan-Singapore Partnership Programme in April 1994 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "Operational activities for development".

(Signed) Mr. CHEW Tai Soo
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Singapore
to the United Nations

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Japan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint statement on the establishment of the
Japan-Singapore Partnership Programme

1. Japan and Singapore will start the Japan-Singapore Partnership Programme (JSPP) in April 1994. Under the Programme, Japan and Singapore have agreed jointly to provide resources and expertise to assist developing countries by increasing the number of joint training programmes to be conducted in Singapore for developing countries. Japan and Singapore will also explore other forms of collaboration. In implementing the Programme, Japan will place emphasis on the transfer of appropriate technology and the support of South-South cooperation, while Singapore will provide technical cooperation at a level commensurate with its stage of development.

2. The Programme was agreed to between the then Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa, and the Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr. Goh Chok Tong, during Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong's visit to Tokyo in May 1993. On 11 January 1994, the Ambassador of Japan, Mr. Tomoya Kawamura, and Mr. Kishore Mahbubani, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore, signed the record of discussions on the Programme setting out the arrangements and mechanism for its implementation.

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NATIONS

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A/49/72
S/1994/128
7 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 6 February 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement dated 4 February 1994 by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the incidents on the Yugoslav-Albanian border.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "Maintenance of international security" and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

STATEMENT DATED 4 FEBRUARY 1994 BY THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Recently, there have been a growing number of incidents on the Yugoslav-Albanian border in which a few Albanian citizens unfortunately lost their lives while attempting to enter illegally into the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. With a view to considering what additional measures may be taken in order to prevent further border incidents and in the spirit of the international and bilateral commitments jointly undertaken, the Yugoslav side proposed to the Albanian side that an extraordinary meeting of the Main Joint Yugoslav-Albanian Commission for Border Incidents be convened in Belgrade.

The normalization of the situation on the Yugoslav-Albanian border would contribute to the promotion of good-neighbourly relations, to which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, embracing the principles of good-neighbourliness, has always been committed.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/73
10 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Forty-ninth session

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Letter dated 4 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan concerning the accession by Kazakhstan to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a non-nuclear-weapon State (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly under the agenda item entitled "General and complete disarmament".

(Signed) Akmaral K. ARYSTANBEKOVA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Information from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan

On 13 December 1993 the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan approved the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The accession by Kazakhstan to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is an important step in the attainment of the Republic's foreign-policy goal of getting rid of nuclear weapons. Kazakhstan, as is well known, was the first State to ratify the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and the Lisbon Protocol. By acceding to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Kazakhstan has taken one further step in demonstrating its fidelity to international obligations. In this unique manner, a whole era of the history of Kazakhstan has been brought to a close, an era characterized by the testing and deployment of nuclear weapons in its territory.

During the 25 years that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has been in force, the policy of nuclear non-proliferation has seen both successes and failures. Nevertheless, the overall trends in the development of international relations point in the direction of a nuclear-free - and hence a safer - world. A reduction is being effected in the colossal nuclear arsenals of the United States and the former USSR, negotiations are under way on a comprehensive ban and permanent moratorium on nuclear testing, and control is being strengthened everywhere with a view to ensuring the non-proliferation of dual-purpose nuclear components and materials. By acceding to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Kazakhstan has made its contribution to reinforcing the non-proliferation regime and to establishing a global security system.

We have translated into action our declarations concerning our desire to build relations with neighbouring States and with the entire world community based on the principles of good-neighbourliness and equal partnership, and rejection of the use of force in resolving disputes and conflicts.

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NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/49/74
S/1994/167
14 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 11 February 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations

I have the honour to transmit herewith the memorandum of today's date of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the incidents on the Yugoslav-Albanian border.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the agenda item entitled "Maintenance of international security", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Memorandum dated 11 February 1994 by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning incidents on the Yugoslav-Albanian border

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is compelled to bring once again, with great concern, to the attention of the United Nations Security Council, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) participating States and the entire world public the latest dangerous escalation of border incidents and provocations by the Albanian side at the Yugoslav-Albanian border, which constitute gross violations of the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In the month of January 1994 alone, the Albanian side provoked nine border incidents in which the State border of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was violated and all of them took place on Yugoslav territory. Two Albanian nationals lost their lives in these incidents, for which the sole responsibility rests on the Albanian side, two Albanian nationals were wounded, whereas 21 Albanian nationals were apprehended while illegally crossing the border and then returned to the relevant Albanian authorities.

According to the official data of the competent Yugoslav authorities, there were 51 border incidents during 1993, 46 from the Albanian side and 5 from the Yugoslav side. In 16 cases fire was opened at Yugoslav border guards by Albanian soldiers and armed civilians. During the intervention of Yugoslav border guards, acting in all cases in full compliance with relevant legal provisions, 12 Albanian nationals lost their lives and 9 were wounded, one Yugoslav border guard was killed by the Albanians, and Yugoslav border guards seized large quantities of arms and ammunition from Albanian nationals. During 1993 there were 524 illegal attempts to cross the border from Albania to Yugoslavia. Since 1991 the Albanian side has encouraged mass defections to Yugoslavia and the forcible destruction, damage and removal of border signs deeper into Yugoslav territory in which, in addition to Albanian citizens, the official authorities of Albania also took part. Hundreds of border signs have been destroyed or damaged.

The intensive escalation in the number of border incidents at the Yugoslav-Albanian border, caused by armed attacks against Yugoslav border guards and the violations of the State territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia occurred after the forcible secessionist break-up of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Republic of Albania wishes to use the tragic developments in the former Yugoslavia and especially the civil war in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina for the purpose of escalating and deepening the destabilization and conflicts in the Balkans, in which it perceives an opportunity to create a greater Albania. To that end, the Republic of Albania openly interferes in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, inciting the secessionist forces in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija to terrorism and the boycott and overthrow of the constitutional order. This was manifested especially in the

official recognition of the so-called "Republic of Kosova" by the Republic of Albania.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to point out that such a policy of Albania constitutes a source of danger for peace and security in the Balkan region and is in collision with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter of CSCE regarding respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of States.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia advised the United Nations Security Council of the problem in August 1993 (S/26346) and informed the world public thereof. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia proposed to Albania a meeting of their respective Ministers of the Interior and initiated again a meeting of the main Joint Commission on Border Incidents in accordance with the bilateral agreement on measures for preventing and solving border incidents. After a two-year interval, the 24th meeting of the main Joint Commission on Border Incidents was held in Tirana in October 1993, when the Albanian side committed itself to control the border more efficiently and to prevent illegal crossings by their naticnals to the Yugoslav territory.

Unfortunately, despite the agreements and declarative readiness, Albania provoked new incidents in 1994, of which the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia informed the public and the United Nations Security Council (S/1994/17 and S/1994/46). It is to be noted that not only does the Albanian side not show readiness to prevent border incidents and take preventive measures, but it further instigates incidents, deliberately endangering in that way the lives of its own citizens. This scenario of Albania is aimed at demonizing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Serbs and offers to the world wrong pictures about the suffering of its citizens, for which it is the only one to blame. Even before the factual state of affairs is established by local joint commissions, Albania uses border incidents to accuse the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and conduct an anti-Yugoslav campaign in the world public and international forums, including the United Nations.

All this points to the continuity of the Albanian policy, the aim of which is to bring into question the very existence of the inter-State border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Provocation of border incidents and the encouragement of illegal crossings to the State territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are intended to create instability in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija and permanent tension at the Yugoslav-Albanian border. By inventing an alleged threat from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and by creating an atmosphere of permanent tension in mutual relations, Albania seeks to ensure foreign political and military support and assistance to achieve its territorial aspirations towards the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses its ever greater concern that such a policy of Albania is accompanied by its accelerated armament, entering military alliances with other States and military organizations, increasing foreign presence in Albania and the use of the Albanian territory by some foreign States for activities directed against the security of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Republic of Albania openly supports the separatist movement in Kosovo and Metohija, and incites the Albanian national minority in Yugoslavia to boycott the constitutional and State order and democratic institutions such as elections and Parliament, as well as educational institutions, offering young Albanians ignorance and ghettoization, instead of modern education and cultural progress in accordance with European standards.

In its anti-Yugoslav policy, Albania is encouraged by the support of some outside, non-regional factors which, in the pursuit of their unrealistic ambitions or global interests, foment the territorial aspirations of Albania towards the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and push it towards exacerbating its relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In this context Albania calls for the strengthening of foreign military presence in the Balkans, working on its destabilization and the creation of a new hotbed of crisis. Stepping up border incidents in the context of such a policy may be a dangerous spark with grave consequences.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia reiterates that the status of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, which is an integral part of Yugoslavia and Serbia, as well as the status of the Albanian national minority, cannot be, under any condition, a pretext for exercising pressure against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, least of all for territorial claims and the provocation of a new hotbed of crisis. The Albanian national minority in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has all ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic rights guaranteed by the constitution and laws in accordance with the highest international standards.

In pursuing a peaceful and constructive foreign policy in the Balkans and Europe, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the development of relations and cooperation with its neighbours and to the establishment of normal relations with the Republic of Albania. In doing so, it proceeds from the generally accepted principles of international law and the basic documents of the United Nations and CSCE and considers that national minorities - the Albanian minority in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Serb and Montenegrin national minorities in Albania - should be factors for strengthening bonds and cooperation.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia reaffirms its commitment to the principle of good-neighbourliness, open borders and a free flow of people to which it has made a great contribution in its practice with other neighbours. Yugoslavia expressed readiness to open new border crossings with Albania in order to facilitate communications, but it encountered rejection on the Albanian side. Faced with the latest increase in the number of border incidents at the Yugoslav-Albanian border, the Yugoslav side officially proposed to the Albanian side at the beginning of February 1994 that an extraordinary meeting of the main Joint Yugoslav-Albanian Commission on Border Incidents be held with the aim of establishing measures for preventing border incidents.

Committed to the Charter of the United Nations and CSCE documents, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia calls for a comprehensive dialogue with Albania on all outstanding issues, convinced that it is in the

interest of the peoples of the two neighbouring countries and peace and stability in the Balkans and Europe.

At the same time, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses its firm resolve to protect its borders, territorial integrity and sovereignty and the constitutional order established by the democratic will of the people.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/49/75
S/1994/180
16 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Items 100, 103 and 104 of
the preliminary list*
CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL
JUSTICE
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR
REFUGEES, QUESTIONS RELATING
TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND
DISPLACED PERSONS AND
HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 15 February 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, the text of a communiqué from the Gabonese Government concerning the deaths of 67 illegal immigrants on 3 February 1994 in a barracks of the national gendarmerie in Libreville (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under items 100, 103 and 104 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Emmanuel MBA ALLO
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/49/50.

94-08107 (E) 180294 180294 21/02/94

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ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Government of Gabon on 4 February 1994

On Thursday, 3 February 1994, 67 illegal immigrants of various nationalities died in a barracks of the national gendarmerie in Libreville.

This tragedy, which shook the people and Government of Gabon, is due to the following phenomena:

(1) The extent of the migratory flow between the countries of the Gulf of Guinea and Gabon;

(2) The lack of facilities for accommodating immigrants before they are returned to the countries from which they came.

For Gabon, the tradition of African hospitality is not just a convenient slogan, and, until recently, Gabon welcomed the arrival on its soil of men and women from all continents:

18 January 1994	24 immigrants
27 January 1994	39 immigrants
28 January 1994	50 immigrants
1 February 1994	28 immigrants
2 February 1994	85 immigrants

This policy now conflicts with the demands of the country's current difficult economic situation.

In that context we have repeatedly pointed out to the authorities of the countries from which these immigrants come that the flow of people leaving their territory must be stemmed or regulated by means of an information campaign and by making them aware of the risks involved in illegal immigration.

The Gabonese Government should like to recall here the action it has embarked on in close collaboration with the countries from which these illegal immigrants come, in particular by exchanging special missions in order to work out the terms on which the immigrants will return.

It is in that context that many illegal immigrants from Nigeria and Mali have been able to return to their countries. To date, the international inquiry conducted by the Gabonese authorities has not yet determined the responsibilities of the various persons involved.

However, it is worth pointing out that individuals or groups of individuals play a leading role in the continuing flow of illegal immigrants into Gabon.

The considerable financial payments involved is what keeps this hateful traffic alive.

Accordingly, Gabon, anxious to preserve its ties with other African countries and the well-being of peoples, is requesting the assistance of friendly countries and international and non-governmental organizations in order to eradicate this scourge.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/49/76
17 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-ninth session
Items 22 and 46 of the
preliminary list*

ASSISTANCE IN MINE CLEARANCE

QUESTION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

Letter dated 17 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to address you for the purpose of reporting that the Argentine Republic has contacted the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, offering to take on the task of clearing the mines laid during the conflict of 1982.

This offer coincides with the willingness of the Argentine Government to facilitate the solution of all problems relating to the "Question of the Malvinas" and to develop a growing dialogue with all the present inhabitants of that territory. It is also in line with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 48/7 concerning assistance in mine clearance sponsored by the Argentine Republic and adopted without a vote on 19 October 1993.

I should like to request that you have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 22 and 46 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Emilio J. CARDENAS
Permanent Representative

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* A/49/50.

94-08432 (E) 180294 180294 210294

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/49/77
S/1994/193
18 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 72 of the preliminary list*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 14 February 1994 from the representatives of Cambodia and Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency the text of the joint communiqué between H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, First and Second Prime Ministers of the Kingdom of Cambodia, dated 13 January 1994. The joint communiqué was issued during the official visit of the Prime Minister of Thailand to the Kingdom of Cambodia from 12 to 14 January 1994.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its enclosure circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 72 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thakur PHANIT
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Thailand to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

(Signed) HRH Prince SISOWATH Sirirath
Permanent Representative
of Cambodia to the
United Nations

* A/49/50.

Annex

Joint communiqué by the Prime Minister of Thailand and the First and Second Prime Ministers of Cambodia, issued at Phnom Penh on 13 January 1994

1. At the invitation of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, First and Second Prime Ministers of the Royal Government of Cambodia, respectively, His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, paid an official visit, the first ever by a Thai Prime Minister, to the Kingdom of Cambodia from 12 to 14 January 1994.

2. During his stay in Cambodia, His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai met with Samdech Chea Sim, President of the National Assembly and Head of State ad interim. At the meeting, Samdech Chea Sim and His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai noted the positive developments in the situation in South-east Asia and shared the views that the present situation is developing towards peace, stability and cooperation among the countries in the region. Samdech Chea Sim and His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai exchanged views on the present state of relationship between the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand and expressed satisfaction at the continuing close ties of friendship and mutual cooperation between the two countries. His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai conveyed, through Samdech Chea Sim, the best wishes of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej and the people of Thailand to His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk Varman, King of Cambodia, for His Majesty's good health, longevity and happiness.

3. During the visit, His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai and his delegation placed a wreath at the Monument of Independence and visited several places of cultural and historical significance in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap. His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen presided over the opening ceremony of Highway Route 5 between Poipet-Sisophon which was repaired and restored by the Thai Government. His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen also witnessed the opening ceremony of the Friendship Bridge at Khlongluek-Poipet which was funded by the United Kingdom Government and constructed by the Thai Government.

4. An official meeting between the delegation of the Royal Thai Government, led by His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai, and the delegation of the Royal Government of Cambodia, led by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, took place on 12 January 1994 at the Prime Ministers's Office. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation.

5. The Cambodian side welcomed the first official visit by the Prime Minister of Thailand to Cambodia and noted its significance as it opened a new era of relationship between the two countries. The Thai side expressed its appreciation for the warm reception and excellent hospitality accorded by the Cambodian side.

6. The Thai side congratulated His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk Varman on His Majesty's ascension to the throne and praised the leadership role of His Majesty in contributing to the advancement of peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia.

7. The two sides noted that the end of the cold war has ushered in an atmosphere of increasing understanding among nations in South-East Asia. The remarkable economic development throughout the region has made South-East Asia one of the world's most dynamic regions for development. Both sides agreed that the opportunity for further forging of economic linkages and interdependence among the countries in the region should not be lost as it will contribute to increasing stability and prosperity in the region.

8. The Thai side welcomed and strongly supported the establishment of the new democratic Cambodian Government and expressed confidence that the latter will attain lasting peace and prosperity in Cambodia. The Thai side praised the continuing efforts of the Cambodian Government aimed at bringing about genuine national reconciliation which is in accordance with His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk Varman's guidance.

9. The Cambodian side expressed its deep appreciation to the people of Thailand for their firm and continuing support for the peace process in Cambodia and for Thailand's constructive role in the successful implementation of the Paris peace accords.

10. The Thai side welcomed the return of Cambodia to the international community as an independent and democratic country and reiterated its firm intention to support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia so that Cambodia will prosper alongside other countries in the region. The Thai side informed the Cambodian side that, for the fiscal year 1993-1994, the Royal Thai Government has allocated a budget of 30 million baht to assist Cambodia, especially in areas of human resource development and technical assistance in various fields such as in public health, agriculture, vocational training, education, banking, civil aviation, science and technology. The Cambodian side sincerely thanked the Thai side for providing such assistance.

11. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the present state of relationship between the two countries and reaffirmed their determination to constantly and concretely strengthen bilateral ties on the basis of mutual benefit and respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

12. In order to promote trade and investment, the Cambodian side reaffirmed its policy to honour legitimate contracts previously entered upon by Thai businessmen and the Cambodian parties and by Cambodian businessmen and the Thai parties. In case of unclear business contracts, the Cambodian side informed that it will review such contracts in a just and non-discriminatory manner and, pending changes to be made in the contracts, consult the concerned Thai businessmen with a view to ensuring fairness and mutual benefits for all parties. In response to the request from the Cambodian side, the Thai side agreed that the importation of soybeans from Cambodia could be effected in the quantity of 10,000 tons by July 1994.

13. Both sides exchanged views on the prospects for strengthening bilateral cooperation and agreed that potentials for greater cooperation exist in the fields of fishery, offshore joint development and tourism. The criminal and illegal activities by armed individuals and groups on and along the Thai-Cambodian border, affecting the security of both countries, should be looked at seriously. To this end, an agreement on the establishment of a joint commission for bilateral cooperation between Thailand and Cambodia was signed by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries. Both sides also agreed to establish the Thai-Cambodian joint committee on boundary in due course.

14. Both sides agreed in principle that the State visit to be made by His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk Varman to the Kingdom of Thailand would further strengthen the already close and happily existing bonds of relations between Thailand and Cambodia. The mutually agreeable dates would be communicated through diplomatic channels.

15. The two sides welcomed the successful outcome of the visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia by the Prime Minister of Thailand, which represented an important milestone in the history of the good-neighbourly relations between the two countries. The two sides also welcomed the frequent exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries as it served to promote and strengthen bilateral relations and shared the view that there should be more such visits in the future.

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S/1994/195
18 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 72 of the preliminary list*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 18 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova regarding the statement made by the Russian 14th Army Military Council on 8 February 1994 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 72 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tudor PANTIRU
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Moldova to the
United Nations

* A/49/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova on 10 February 1994

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova expresses its profound concern and indignation over the statement made by the Russian 14th Army Military Council on 8 February 1994.

Having assumed, in an abusive mode, responsibilities with which it was not invested, the 14th Army of the Russian Federation resorts to a provocative tone by threatening the Republic of Moldova with application of force if the conditions imposed by the 14th Army are not met.

The intonation of a mentor in which the aforementioned statement was adopted denotes the fact that the 14th Army does not want to acknowledge an undeniable truth that it is a foreign army deployed on the territory of a sovereign and independent State, which does not accept being spoken to in a manner of dictation and blackmail.

Our concern increases, given the fact that it is likely that this document was inspired and coordinated by the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation before being issued.

The leadership of the Republic of Moldova has always stood for the settlement of the dispute in the eastern regions of Moldova by peaceful and political means. However, the illegitimate authorities of Tiraspol block any initiative and constructive proposals put forward by Chisinau by promoting a secessionist and, in fact, a failed policy, which brought the population of the left bank of the Dniester river to a state of total disaster and despair. Excessive militarization of the eastern regions of the Republic, persecution of those who share different views, restrictions on travelling and prohibition of participation in the elections to the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova leave no doubt as to who is the instigator and where the true hotbed of potential conflict or armed provocation is.

By the aforementioned statement of the Military Council, the 14th Army of the Russian Federation once again demonstrates that it constitutes the main destabilizing factor in the region, and its actions cannot be regarded other than a flagrant violation of the Moldovan-Russian Convention of 21 July 1992 on the settlement of the armed conflict in the eastern regions of the Republic. In this connection, the statement by the 14th Army Military Council is meant to wreck the negotiations on an early, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the 14th Army, for which the Moldovan Government stands.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova considers the statement by the Russian 14th Army Military Council a direct, impertinent interference in the internal affairs of our country, which constitutes a brutal violation of a fundamental principle of international law.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/49/79
S/1994/196
18 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 39 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 18 February 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement issued on 18 February 1994 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 39 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Volodymyr D. KHANDOGY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Ukraine
to the United Nations

* A/49/50.

Annex

Statement issued on 18 February 1994 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina are followed with great attention in Ukraine.

According to the latest reports from Sarajevo, after reaching a cease-fire agreement between the Bosnian Serbs and Muslims via mediation of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) Command, both sides have started withdrawal of heavy artillery and its placement under United Nations control.

Ukraine welcomes these positive developments and calls on all parties engaged in this conflict to continue their efforts, the ultimate goal of which must be an agreement on placement of all weapons under United Nations control, complete withdrawal of Serb units from Sarajevo and taking over their positions by the peace-keeping forces. The demilitarization of Sarajevo and placement of the city under United Nations control would put an end to senseless bloodshed and serve as a starting-point for reaching a fair, peaceful settlement.

Ukraine believes that the refusal of any of the sides to the conflict to cooperate further with the United Nations in fulfilling the agreements reached should be considered as a challenge to the international community, disregard of United Nations decisions and a situation that might lead to the use of force as stipulated under the Charter of the United Nations and Security Council resolutions 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993 and 844 (1993) of 18 June 1993.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine strongly appeals to the political leadership of the conflicting parties, the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to demonstrate political wisdom and put aside all insults, reproaches and mistrust, in order to opt once and for all in favour of peace in the region.

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Forty-ninth session
Items 64 and 65 of the preliminary list*
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE
TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 21 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward to you the memorandum issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 18 February 1994 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 64 and 65 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/49/50.

ANNEX

Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 18 February 1994

TRUE PICTURE OF PRODUCTION OF PLUTONIUM FROM PHWRS IN SOUTH KOREA

It is a worldwide-known fact that the successive rulers in south Korea have long carried forward their clandestine programme for the development of nuclear weapons under the U.S. "nuclear umbrella."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued its memorandum early last year, disclosing south Korea's nuclear weapons development programme.

Many governments, political parties, public organizations and the world community at large have expressed great concern over the south Korean authorities' machinations for nuclear weapons development and demanded their immediate discontinuation. This notwithstanding, the south Korean authorities have refused to comply with this demand and stepped up their nuclear weapons development at accelerated pace.

In connection with another revelation of the fact that the south Korean authorities have recently increased plutonium output from their pressurized heavy water reactor (PHWR) for the development of nuclear weapons, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is issuing this memorandum, considering it necessary to disclose the true picture thereof.

I. The South Korean Authorities' Nuclear Weapons Development Policy and Introduction of PHWR

South Korea's nuclear weapons development policy was shaped in the early 1970s.

The 1960s witnessed a rapid collapse of the imperialists' colonial system in different parts of the world, that gave way to a chain of the declaration of independence by countries under the colonial domination. In the 1970s, the suzerain states moved toward withdrawing their troops from their former colonies.

Critically ill at ease over these moves, the former dictator Park Chung Hee tried to find a way out in developing nuclear weapons.

A former aide close to the "Chongwadae" testified that Park Chung Hee "concluded that the last resort for self-reliant national defence capability is the acquisition of nuclear weapons." (South Korean monthly magazine Shin Dong-a, April issue of 1989).

Recalling this period, a south Korean newspaper reported that "with all testimonies pieced together, Park Chung Hee seemed to have taken a 'shortcut' toward the acquisition of

nuclear weapons by the mid-1970s." (South Korean newspaper Chungang Ilbo, August 6, 1992)

As Park Chung Hee committed himself to the nuclear development policy, his primary preoccupation was to obtain access to the nuclear explosive substances and introduce the PHWR to this end.

The south Korean monthly magazine Wolgan Choson in its August issue of 1988 commented that "Park Chung Hee forcefully suppressed the anti-PHWR voice within his 'government' and ordered chairman Moon Choong Shik of the 'Korea Electric Power Corporation' (KEPOC) to resolutely push forward the introduction of the PHWR. This seemed to reflect his preoccupation with the nuclear arms development".

The same magazine in its October issue of 1991 wrote that "a person, once deeply engaged in the nuclear development programme, admitted that the introduction of the Wolsong PHWR from Canada was aimed at manufacturing nuclear weapons."

Even a physicist who remembers the PHWR introduction asserted that "the PHWR introduction is apparently related to the nuclear weapons development." (South Korean monthly magazine Shin Dong-a, April issue of 1989). South Korea embarked on a pilot-production of nuclear weapons through PHWR as early as in the late 1970s. These attempts by south Korea to develop nuclear weapons escalated during the years of the Chun Doo Hwan "regime".

On December 19, 1980, Chun Doo Hwan took the "measure of merging and dissolving the 'government'-subsidized agencies", a camouflage to feign the abandonment of nuclear weapons development scheme, but in fact "maximized their research capability." (South Korean Yonhap yearbook, 1981 edition)

In September 1983, Lee Ki Baek, the then "Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the 'ROK' Army", submitted his "verbal report on the nuclear policy" of south Korea to Chun Doo Hwan, and this was the occasion for the evolution of the "secretly planned strategy for nuclear arms option," which has since been vigorously promoted". (South Korean monthly magazine Wolgan Choson, October issue of 1991)

Under the cloak of the "localization of nuclear fuel," the Chun Doo Hwan military "regime" succeeded in developing the PHWR nuclear fuel in 1986 and completed its experimental facilities for processing the PHWR nuclear fuel in 1987. This process has enabled the "regime" to move toward the goal of an independent capability of producing the total amount of nuclear fuel needed for the Wolsong PHWR and at the same time toward the stage of perfecting the technology of reprocessing the spent fuel.

The Roh Tae Woo military "regime" stepped into a full-scale stage of achieving a greater practicability of the industrial foundation of its nuclear weapons development programme by completing this foundation.

Stressing the need to "actively meet the fast-changing situation", Roh Tae Woo had the "Taedok Declaration" adopted pledging to complete by 1992 the project of the "Taedok science town", general headquarters of the nuclear weapons development programme, 4 or 5 years ahead of schedule, and on November 27, 1992 he officiated at the dedication ceremony of the town project. (South Korean Dong-a yearbook, 1991 edition, NBC television, November 27, 1992)

Throughout the process of their nuclear weapons development, the present south Korean authorities attempted to divert the world public attention from their telltale nuclear arms programme under the cloak of the light water reactors (LWR) system. In face of the

mounting international public opinion against south Korea's increasing moves towards nuclear weapons development. Kim Young Sam tried to whitewash such moves, saying that they "have no intention at all to go ahead with any independent nuclear weapons development programme". (South Korean radio no. 1, November 14, 1993)

South Korean authorities' decision to introduce the PHWR was "motivated by the analysis which indicates a higher purity of plutonium from the reprocessed natural uranium as compared with the spent enriched uranium." (South Korean monthly magazine Wolgan Choson, April issue of 1992)

The south Korean monthly magazine Wolgan Choson in its November issue of 1989 quoted the chairman of south Korea's non-governmental "council for atomic power development and safety" as saying in the early 1970s that "the Canadian deuterium-uranium (CANDU)-type PHWR is fuelled by natural uranium, which we can supply on our own".

The PHWR introduction is also aimed at circumventing the supervision by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

A south Korean physicist who remembers the period of the PHWR introduction confessed that "the IAEA's supervision is almost difficult, because the PHWR leaves room for a random fuel discharge." (South Korean monthly magazine Shin Dong-a, April issue of 1989)

As seen in the above, the Wolsong PHWR is a pile geared to plutonium production which the south Korean authorities have commissioned into operation in pursuit of their policy intention to develop nuclear weapons.

II. The Stockpiling of Plutonium through the PHWR and Completion of System for the Full-scale Nuclear Weapons Development

The Wolsong PHWR plays a pivotal role in the south Korean authorities' nuclear weapons development programme.

Under a south Korean-Canadian December 1974 contract, the Wolsong PHWR project began in January 1976 and went into operation in April 1983.

At present, south Korea has the Wolsong PHWR, the multi- purpose research reactors (K-NRR) and post irradiation test facilities in operation as an integral centre of the plutonium production.

The amount of nuclear material from a 1,000 mwe PHWR after one year operation is enough to manufacture around 50 atomic bombs of Nagasaki type.

Therefore, it follows that the 678.7 mwe PHWR operating in south Korea since 1983 has by now produced potential plutonium enough to manufacture over 370 atomic bombs.

The U.S. newspaper International Herald Tribune on November 2, 1993 said that south Korea is speeding up its ambitious nuclear programme under IAEA "safeguards," and further wrote that "experts estimate that its accumulated spent fuel would yield about 10 tons of plutonium if reprocessed. This stockpile of potential plutonium will increase to an estimated 24 tons by the year 2,000."

This was pointed out also by the Japanese magazine Sekai in its December issue of 1992, which reported that south Korea has stockpiled about 10 tons of plutonium extracted from the spent fuel.

Quite obvious is how much the stockpile of plutonium will bulk up, when another PHWR now under construction is commissioned into operation.

South Korea is speeding up its projects to build more PHWRs in an effort to extract more plutonium under the pretext of reprocessing 300 tons of spent fuel annually discharged from eight LWRs currently in operation plus 1,140 tons of spent fuel contained in underwater storage to be recycled back into these PHWRs.

Commenting on this, south Korean newspaper Hangyore Sinmun reported on March 15, 1990 that the south Korean authorities were planning to recycle the LWR spent fuel into low-enriched PHWR fuel blended with other uranium waste, a move "implicative of their military consideration reflected by their intention to build more PHWR power plants that allow an easier extraction of plutonium."

Peter Hayes, an anti-nuclear activist, wrote in his essay, entitled "the Republic of Korea and the nuclear issue," that "it is evident that the south Koreans have not abandoned the idea of reprocessing their spent fuel. In October, 1989, south Korea began informal discussions to organize a trilateral arrangement involving south Korea, the United States, and Canada, whereby coprocessing would be established in south Korea.

Also in October, 1989 an IAEA seminar in Vienna was told by a KEPCO official that south Korea wants to install more PHWRs. A south Korean official added at the same meeting that south Korea would like to reprocess LWR spent fuel for recycling plutonium back into these PHWRs."

The point at issue is that the spent nuclear fuel from the PHWR is diverted directly into manufacturing nuclear weapons after its conversion into plutonium through the undisclosed reprocessing facility at the "Taedok science town."

III. The PHWRs Must be Replaced by the LWRs.

The south Korean authorities have given the United States carte blanche to deploy numerous nuclear weapons in south Korea and meanwhile, on their part, actively pushed ahead with their own nuclear weapons development programme, and they are planning these days to introduce even "patriot"missiles.

This graphically testifies to a sheer incongruity of their words and deeds, allegedly devoted to the implementation of the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula".

Now, south Korea is practically moving toward invalidating the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula".

In this regard, an American scholar Selig S. Harrison wrote in his comment that "criticism of the agreement has intensified in south Korea since Mr. Roh left office. One of the key advisers to President Kim Young Sam, Chung Jey Moon, Chairman of the 'National Assembly's Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee' has called for a review of the 1991 agreement. "'We know that we could generate nuclear power at a lower cost if we have

reprocessing facilities,' Mr. Chung said last May, 'and we cannot continue to depend on foreign countries for nuclear fuel.'" (U.S. newspaper International Herald Tribune, November 2, 1993)

The increasingly undisguised efforts on the part of the south Korean authorities to invalidate the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula" have further intensified recently, simultaneously with the on-going ruckus over the DPRK's so-called "suspected nuclear programme".

South Korea's former "Minister of National Unification" Lee Se Ghee said in April 1993 that "the 'North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization' has been invalidated in principle," and went the length of insisting that "it is high time we have to acquire nuclear weapons capability, and the 'National Assembly' should raise voice calling for this." (South Korean newspaper Dong-a Ilbo, April 11, 1993)

South Korean "NBC television" reported on October 9, 1993 that some observers speculated that Kim Young Sam called a "security-related Ministers" meeting, unusually attended by the "Minister of Science and Technology," and the meeting discussed matters related to the "acquisition of nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities" and to the "review of the 'Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.'"

It has become a stark fact that the persistent dustup by the south Korean authorities over the DPRK's so-called "suspected nuclear programme" is, after all, intended to justify their attempts to develop nuclear weapons.

Commenting on this, the Romanian weekly Europa in its edition no. 152 disclosed that "the south Korean authorities' kickup over the north's 'suspected nuclear programme' is part of their propaganda offensive to legalize their own nuclear weapons development."

The Canada-based overseas Koreans' newspaper New Korea Times commented on October 23, 1993 that "particularly, the voice of the new right-wing forces in south Korea calling for the possession of nuclear weapons was high in intensity and the opposition response was no less tough. As if reflecting such pros and cons, south Korea's nuclear independence turned out to be a favorite topic in the 'national assembly' as well".

These facts alone suffice to show that the south Korean authorities are dashing headlong toward nuclear weapons development, unconcerned with the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula," which they have now rendered worthless.

The south Korean authorities must renounce their "nuclear weapons development policy" for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, remove the nuclear materials they have already produced or brought from other countries, and take urgent measures either to dismantle their PHWRs both in operation and under construction or to replace them with LWRs.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 72 of the preliminary list*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 23 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the statement issued on 22 February 1994 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania concerning the Serbian propaganda on the border incidents in the northern Albanian borders (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 72 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pellumb KULLA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/49/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 22 February 1994 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has recently published a memorandum on border incidents on the border with Albania, in which, in pursuit of certain aims, most absurd accusations are formulated against the Republic of Albania. It alleges that Albania is increasing incidents on the Albanian-Yugoslav border by urging its own citizens to cross the border illegally in order to raise tension in inter-State relations and to achieve the idea of Greater Albania. The Yugoslav side, after formulating a series of insinuations against Albanian foreign policy, runs down the correct relations of Albania with other countries, offering dialogue as the way to the settlement of all issues, allegedly "in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and peace and stability in the Balkans and Europe".

The absurd character of the contents of the memorandum prompts one not to take it seriously, but since history indicates that a vacuum can be filled with slander and concoctions, we deem it reasonable once more to express openly the Albanian stand towards the accusations contained in the memorandum.

The truth about the so-called "incidents and provocations on the border by the Albanian side" is well known inside and outside Albania. From the denunciations by Albania and the conclusions of the permanent monitors of the European Community in the interior and along the Albanian side of the border, made known to the public and the competent international organizations, it results that the main cause of the border incidents has been the unjustified opening of fire by Yugoslav border guards against Albanian citizens, who have never threatened or endangered the lives of the Yugoslav frontier guards. The victims (21 dead or wounded since early January 1993) have all been Albanians and not a single Serb, despite the Serbian concoction about a phantom victim of the Yugoslav side.

The Republic of Albania has repeatedly declared that it is against violent border changes, and its authorities have always made efforts to preserve, respect and maintain the border line. This is borne out by the negotiations that have been held between the two sides in the framework of the Central Commission on Border Incidents and Signs, as well as by the meetings that the Albanian side is prepared to hold with the other side soon, even ahead of the agreed schedule.

The accusations levelled at the Albanian side of having demolished, damaged or removed border signs deep in Yugoslav territory, which gives one the impression that the Yugoslav territory is not guarded by Yugoslav forces because not only Albanian civilians, but Albanian official authorities have allegedly infiltrated it, are absurd and indicate uninformed opinion. Albania rejects them as non-existent and ill-wishing.

The above-mentioned memorandum states that the Albanians in Kosova enjoy all rights. Such an assessment runs openly counter to the conclusions and decisions adopted by the Security Council, the European Parliament, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and, particularly, by the General Assembly, which, at its recent session, by adopting a special resolution, attached special attention to the grave situation in Kosova. Likewise, in a series of documents, other organizations point out the real situation of the Albanian population in Kosova. The recent report of the State Department of the United States of America on human rights is irrefutable evidence of the situation in which the Albanians find themselves, a situation which is growing more serious after the act undertaken by Belgrade to expel CSCE monitors from Kosova. This was also stressed at the recent meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the CSCE member countries at Rome and is being witnessed every day in the acts of violence and frame-ups against Albanians.

It is not Albania that has created the tense situation in Kosova, instead, it is Serbia's policy, its tanks and the presence of more than 50,000 Serbian policemen and soldiers there and their violence and terror that have been conducive to a tragic colonial situation, where even children are denied the right to study in their mother tongue, and the wholesale sacking of Albanians, hence the silent ethnic cleansing of the Albanian population. Over the last two years, more than 200,000 Albanians have left Kosova because of Serbian persecution.

In this context, it is more than natural for Albania to take an interest in and concern itself in the future with the rights of the Albanians in Kosova and Montenegro, who, contrary to what Belgrade considers them to be, are not a minority, but an entire people who live in their own native land. Belgrade's "sincere" good will about good relations with Albania is clearly seen through when one sees that in the memorandum it puts on a par approximately 2 million Albanians in Kosova and Montenegro with several dozens of Serbs and Montenegrins who live in Albania. The interest Albania takes in the Albanians, wherever they are, has a legitimate basis, sanctioned in basic international documents.

The slander and accusations against the Republic of Albania concerning its open foreign policy are clear evidence of an anti-Albanian stand and fear of its extending relations with friendly countries and international organizations. Albania's rapprochement with united Europe, NATO, etc., is not directed against other States. It is an expression of the democratization of its internal and external policies. Accusations against such a policy are characteristic of totalitarian regimes, which rely on social and national oppression in their internal policy and on aggression and expansion in their foreign policy, contravening the global spirit of democratization in Europe.

With its policy in the Balkans and its relations with different nearby and distant States, as well as with international organizations, democratic Albania has always tried to serve the safeguarding of its independence and State sovereignty, as well as peace and security in the entire region. Democratic Albania has never been cause for concern for the Balkan region or Europe. It has never inspired aggression, nor has it been a source of conflict and war. The world knows too well those who seek to set fire to the Balkans and really threaten peace in Europe and beyond.

Anyone who is a realist does not find it difficult to understand that the barriers to dialogue are not raised by democratic Albania, which has put dialogue at the very foundation of its entire policy, but by the intolerance characteristic of Belgrade's foreign and internal policies. Violence, terror, political blackmail, new troop concentrations and the setting up of naval military bases on the border with Albania are not the way to dialogue.

Open borders and the free flow of people are not hindered by Albania. Recently, the Yugoslav side has come forward with proposals for new border crossings with the aim of increasing the flow of people. These proposals are being studied and will require time for endorsement, even by the relevant international bodies, because of the sanctions. Without waiting for a reply and prejudging it, in its memorandum, the Yugoslav side declares that Albania has "rejected" these proposals. It should be noted that the predisposition of the Yugoslav side for increased flow of people does not comply with the reality, which tells a different story. The two existing border crossings at present are not exploited at full capacity because of restrictions created by the Yugoslav side, such as restrictions on exit visas for its own citizens. It is fully understandable that this restriction is a heavy burden, especially on about 2 million Albanians living in Kosova and Montenegro, who naturally want to communicate with their relatives in Albania. According to observations of the CSCE monitors in Kosova, those Albanians, including people in political, scientific, cultural and other fields, who have been found guilty by the Yugoslav side of entering Albania without an exit visa, have been punished severely, deprived of their passports or even jailed.

The Republic of Albania rejects as unfounded and demagogic the memorandum that has been publicized by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), regarding it as another anti-Albanian step of a pronounced provocative and slanderous character aimed at improving Serbia's image in the world in order to portray it as a victim of the so-called destabilizing policy of other States or military alliances and organizations. The memorandum has the features of the Serbian chauvinistic propaganda campaign that preceded the aggression at its northern borders.